THE Numb. 459.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday May 9, to Thurſday May 16, 1745.

Continuation of the Abſtract from Dr. BERKLEY's *Treatiſe on* Tar-Water, *With Reflections thereon, begun in our laſt.*

16. I HAVE dwelt the longer on this Head, becauſe ſome Gentlemen of the Faculty have declared, that Tar-Water muſt inflame, and that they would never viſit any Patient in a Fever who had been a Drinker of it: But I will venture to affirm, that it is ſo far from increaſing a feveriſh Inflamation, that it is on the contrary a moſt ready Means to allay and extinguiſh it. It is of admirable Uſe in Fevers, being at the ſame Time the ſureſt, ſafeſt and moſt effectual Paregorick and Cordial; for the Truth of which, I apply to any Perſon's Experience, who ſhall take a large Draught of it Milk-warm in the Paroxyſm of a Fever, even when plain Water or Herb Teas ſhall be found to have little or no Effect. To me it ſeems, that its ſingular and ſurprizing Uſe in Fevers of all Kinds, were there nothing elſe, would be alone ſufficient to recommend it to the Publick.

17. I found all this confirmed by my own Experience in the late ſickly Seaſon of the Year 1741; having had 25 Fevers in my own Family cured by this Medicinal Water, drank copiouſly. The ſame Method was practiſed on ſeveral of my poor Neighbours with equal Succeſs. It ſuddenly calmed the feveriſh Anxieties, and ſeemed every Glaſs to refreſh, and infuſe Life and Spirit into the Patient. At firſt ſome of thoſe Patients had been vomited; but afterwards I found, that without vomiting, bleeding, blittering, or any other Evacuation whatſoever or Medicine, very bad Fevers could be cured by the drinking of Tar Water, Milk-warm, and in good Quantity, perhaps a large Glaſs full every Hour, in Bed. And it was remarkable, that ſuch as were cured by this comfortable Cordial, received Health and Spirits at once, while thoſe who had been cured by Evacuations often languiſhed long, even after the Fever had left them, before they could recover of their Medicines, and regain their Strength.

18. In Peripneumonies and Pleuriſies I have obſerved Tar-Water to be excellent; having known ſome pluritic Perſons cured without bleeding, by a Bliſter early applied to the Stitch, and the copious drinking of Tar-water, four or five Quarts, or even more in 24 Hours.

19. I have known a Bloody Flux of long Continuance, after diverſe Medicines had been tried in vain, cured by Tar-Water. But that which I take to be the moſt effectual and ſpeedy Remedy in a Bloody-Flux, is a Clyſter of an Ounce of common brown Roſin diſſolved over a Fire in two Ounces of Oil, and added to a Pint of Broth; which not long ſince I had frequent Occaſion of trying, when that Diſtemper was epidemical; Nor can I ſay, that any to whom I adviſed it, miſcarried.

20. Nothing that I know corrobates the Stomach ſo much as Tar-Water; whence it follows, that it muſt be of ſingular Uſe in the Gout. And from what I have obſerved in five or ſix Inſtances, I do verily believe it the beſt and ſafeſt Medicine either to prevent the Gout, or ſo to ſtrengthen Nature againſt the Fit as to drive it from the Vitals, or at other Times, to change a worſe Illneſs into the Gout, and to get rid of it. Dr. *Sydenham* in his Treatiſe on the Gout, declares, that whoever finds a Medicine the moſt efficatious for ſtrengthning Digeſtion, will do more in that and other chronical Diſtempers, than he can even form a Notion of.

21. The great Force of Tar-Water to correct the Acrimony of the Blood, appears in nothing more than in the Cure of a Gangrene from an internal Cauſe; which was performed on a Servant of my own, by preſcribing the copious and conſtant Uſe of Tar-Water for a few Weeks. From my repreſenting Tar-Water good for ſo many Things, ſome perhaps, may conclude it is good for nothing: But Charity obligeth me to ſay what I know, and what I think, howſoever it may be taken: Men may cenſure and object as they pleaſe, but I appeal to Time and Experiment.

22. From what I have obſerved, Tar-Water appears to me an uſeful Preſervative in all epidemical Diſorders, and againſt all other Infection whatſoever, as well as that of the Small-pox.

23. The Scurvy may be reckoned in theſe Climates an univerſal Malady, as People in general are ſubject to it, and as it mixes more or leſs in all Diſeaſes.—A Cachexy, or ill Habit, is much of the ſame kind with the Scurvy, that the Scurvey may be well look'd on as a general Cachexy.—If I may be able to truſt what Trials I have been able to make, this Water is good in the ſeveral kinds of Scurvy, acid, alkaline, and muriatic; and I believe it is the only Medicine which cures them all without doing Hurt in any.

24. I have found by my own Experience, and that of many others, that Tar-Water raiſeth the Spirits, and is an excellent Antihyſteric, no leſs innocent than potent in all hyſterical and hypochondriacal Diſorders.

25. Many hyſterick and ſcorbutic Ailments, many Taints contracted by themſelves, or inherited from their Anceſtors, afflict the People of Condition in theſe Iſlands, often rendering them upon the Whole much more unhappy than thoſe whom Poverty and Labour hath ranked in the loweſt Lot of Life; which Ailments might be ſafely removed or relieved by the ſole Uſe of Tar-Water; and thoſe Lives which ſeem hardly worth living for bad Appetite, low Spirits, reſtleſs Nights, waſting Pains and Anxieties, be rendered very eaſy and comfortable.

26. This ſafe and cheap Medicine ſuits all Circumſtances, and all Conſtitutions, operating eaſily, curing without diſturbing, raiſing the Spirits without depreſſing them, a Circumſtance that deſerves repeated Attention, eſpecially in theſe Climates, where ſtrong Liquors ſo frequently and ſo fatally produce thoſe very Diſtreſſes they are deſigned to remedy; and if I am not miſinformed, even among the Ladies themſelves, who are truly much to be pitied: Their Condition of Life makes them a Prey to imaginary Woes; which never fail to grow up in Minds unexerciſed and unemploployed. To get rid of theſe, it is ſaid, there are who take themſelves to diſtilled Spirits; and it is not improbable they are led gradually to the Uſe of thoſe Poiſons, by a certain complaiſant Pharmacy, too much uſed in the modern Practice, Palſy-Drops, Poppy-Cordial, Plague-Water, and ſuch like; which being in Truth, nothing but Drams diſguiſed, yet coming from the Apothecaries, are conſidered only as Medicines.

27. Intenſe living, or, if I may ſay ſo, lively Life is not more promoted by early Hours as a Regimen, than by Tar-Water as a Cordial; which acts not only as a ſlow Medicine, but hath alſo an immediate and chearful Effect on the Spirits.—Tho' it cannot, otherwiſe than by Degrees, and in Time, work a radical Cure in chronical Diſtempers, it gives nevertheleſs ſpeedy Relief in moſt Caſes, as I have found by myſelf and many others. I have been ſurprized to ſee Perſons fallen away, and languiſhing under a bad Digeſtion, after a few Weeks recover a good Stomach, and with it Fleſh and Strength, ſo as to ſeem renewed by the drinking of Tar-Water. The Strength and Quantity of this Water to be taken by each individual Perſon, is beſt determined by Experience; and as for the Time of taking, I never knew any Evil enſue from its being continued ever ſo long; but on the contrary, great and many Advantages, which ſometimes would not begin to ſhew themſelves 'til it had been taken two or three Months.

28. After having ſaid ſo much of the Uſes of Tar, I muſt further add, that being rubbed on them, it is an excellent Preſervative of the Teeth and Gums; that it ſweetens the Breath and that it clears and ſtrengthens the Voice: And as its Effects are various and uſeful, ſo there is nothing to be feared from an Alterative ſo mild and friendly to Nature. No Medicine diſturbs the animal Oeconomy leſs than this, which, if I may truſt my own Experience, never produces any Diſorder in a Patient when rightly taken.

29. I knew a Perſon, indeed, who took a large Glaſs of Tar-water juſt before Breakfaſt, which gave him an invincible Nauſea and Diſguſt, although he had before received the greateſt Benefit

Benefit from it.—It may not be amiſs likewiſe to obſerve, that I have known ſome, whoſe nice Stomachs could not bear it in the Morning, take it at Night going to Bed, without any Inconveniency; and that with ſome it agrees beſt cold, with others warm.

30. In very dangerous and acute Caſes much may be taken, and often as far as the Stomach can bear; but in chronical Caſes about half a Pint Night and Morning, may ſuffice; or in caſe ſo large a Doſe ſhould prove diſagreeable, half the Quantity may be taken four Times, *to wit.* in the Morning and Night, and about two Hours after Breakfaſt and Dinner. A Medicine of ſuch great Virtue in ſo many different Diſorders, and eſpecially in that grand Enemy the Fever, muſt needs be a Benefit, to Mankind in general. There are nevertheleſs *three* Sorts of People to whom I would particularly recommend it; Sea-faring Perſons, Ladies, and Men of ſtudious and ſedentary Lives.

31. To Sailors and all Seafaring Perſons, who are ſubject to ſcorbutic Diſorders and putrid Fevers, eſpecially in long Southern Voyages, I am perſuaded this TarWater would be very beneficial.

32. This ſame Water will alſo give charitable Relief to the Ladies, who often want it more than the Pariſh-poor; being many of them never able to make a good Meal, and ſitting pale, puny, and forbidden, like Ghoſts, at their own Table, Victims to Vapours and Indigeſtion.

33. Studious Perſons alſo pent up in narrow Holes, breathing bad Air, and ſtooping over their Books, are much to be pitied.—My own ſedentary Courſe of Life had long ſince thrown me into an ill Habit, attended with many Ailments, particularly a nervous Cholic, which rendered my Life a Burthen; and the more ſo, becauſe my Pains were exaſperated by Exerciſe; But ſince the Uſe of Tar-Water, I find, tho' not a perfect Recovey from my old and rooted Illneſs, yet ſuch a gradual Return of Health and Eaſe, that I eſteem my having taken this Medicine the greateſt of all temporal Bleſſings, and am convinced, that under Providence I owe my Life to it.

34. In diſtilling of Turpentine, and other Balſams, in a gentle Heat, it hath been obſerved, that there ariſeth firſt an acid Spirit that will diſſolve in Water; which Spirit, unleſs the Fire be very gentle, is loſt. This grateful acid Spirit, which firſt comes over, is as a learned Chymiſt and Phyſician informs us, highly refrigoratory, diuretic, ſudorific, balſamic or preſervative from Putrefaction, excellent in nephretic Caſes, and for quenching Thirſt; all which Virtues are contained in this cold Infuſion, which draws forth from Tar, only its Flower or Quinteſſence, if I may ſo ſay; or the native vegetable Spirit, together with a little volatile Oil.

So far Biſhop BERKLEY.

(The Reflections on the foregoing, are deſigned in our next.)

The SPEECH *of his Excellency* WILLIAM SHIRLEY, *Eſq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay *in* New-England.

To the General Aſſembly of ſaid Province, met at *Boſton*, on *Wedneſday* the 3d of *April*, 1745.

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IN Purſuance of the Reſolution of this Court for forming an Expedition againſt the French Settlements on Cape Breton, paſs'd the 25th of January laſt, which is agreeable to His Majeſty's Pleaſure ſignify'd to me upon the preſent Rupture with France, "That I ſhould take all Opportunities, as far as de- "pended upon me, to diſtreſs and annoy the French in their "Settlements, Trade and Commerce." I have raiſed Three Thouſand Voluntjers, under proper Officers, to be employed in His Majeſty's Service upon that Expedition; Two Thouſand eight Hundred of which by the 24th Day of laſt Month, and the Remainder within two Days after were embarqued and ſail'd for Canſo, where they were to be join'd with Three Hundred and Fifty Troops more rais'd by the Government of New-Hampſhire, for the ſame Service, upon my Application to Governor Wentworth, and to proceed from thence by the firſt favourable Opportunity to Chappeaurouge-Bay, to which Place I expect they will be followed ſome time this Week by Five Hundred Troops more from Connecticut, rais'd likewiſe for the ſame Service by that Government, upon my Application to them: And after the moſt diligent and exact Enquiry into the State of the Enemy's Forces and Fortifications upon that Iſland, from Perſons intimately acquainted with both, I have endeavoured to form ſuch a Plan of Operations to be executed immediately upon the Landing of our Troops there, as may, I hope, with the Bleſſing of Divine Providence on His Majeſty's Arms, render our Attempts againſt the Enemy under their preſent Circumſtances ſucceſsful, provided our Naval Force ſhall prove ſufficient to hinder them from being reinforced in the mean Time with Recruits and Supplies from France; For preventing which, as well as to cut off all Intelligences from the Enemy, and intercept any Proviſion-Veſſels which might arrive to 'em from other Parts, I ſent away, near three Weeks ago, three Ships of 20 Guns each, two Snows of 16 Guns, and an arm'd Brigantine of near the ſame Force (which, together with ſome other Veſſels of War, are employed by this Government in the Service of the preſent Expedition) well mann'd and equipp'd, with Orders to cruize before the Harbour of Louiſbourg, 'til the Arrival of our Land Forces at Cape Breton; after which thoſe Veſſels will be immediately join'd by Capt. Rouſe in a Snow of 24 Guns, and the Connecticut Colony Sloop, in order to block up the Enemy's Harbour more cloſely.—And that I might procure as ſtrong an Armament by Sea as well as Land, as may be, upon this Occaſion, I not only apply'd to the Neighbouring Governments of New-England, New-York, the Jerſeys and Pennſylvania, to furniſh their reſpective Quotas of Sea as well as Land Forces for this Enterprize in the common Cauſe, but to the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships of War ſtation'd in theſe Parts for their Aſſiſtance alſo, as far as his Majeſty's Service in their ſeveral Stations would admit; and particularly appriz'd Commodore Warren, by an Expreſs ſent to Antigua, of the whole Scheme of the Expedition, repreſenting to him the Advantages we have over the Enemy at preſent; and that for ſecuring the Succeſs againſt 'em, "it was neceſſary that we ſhould have a ſufficient "Naval Force before the Harbour of Louiſbourg by the Middle "of March at fartheſt, (if poſſible) not only to intercept the "Enemy's Proviſion-Veſſels, but Monſieur Duvivier, who was "expected by that Time with Recruits and Supplies for the "Enemy's Garriſon, and perhaps ſome Troops deſign'd againſt "Annapolis-Royal, under Convoy of a Fifty-four and Sixty "Gun Ship, the Intercepting of which would be a killing Blow "to the Town and Garriſon of Louiſbourg; but that it would "be impoſſible for us to muſter up here a ſufficient Naval Force "for that Purpoſe without the Aſſiſtance of two Fifty or Forty "Gun Ships; and therefore preſſing him in the ſtrongeſt Terms, "if he could poſſibly ſpare Two ſuch from the Squadron under "his Command, to diſpatch them away inſtantly upon the "Receipt of my Expreſs; and that if he could not ſpare Two "ſuch Ships, he would aſſiſt us with one; which might perhaps "be ſufficient, as I was in Hopes from Advices I had receiv'd "from England, that One if not Two of His Majeſty's Ships "of War might be expected to arrive here with Stores for New-"Hampſhire and Annapolis-Royal by the Middle of March, "tho' I could make no abſolute Dependance upon that:" And as his Majeſty's Ship the Bien Amy Prize, Capt. Gayton Commander, then and ſtill in this Harbour, and which I underſtood was ſent here partly to load with Maſts of ſuch Dimenſions as could not be got ready before the latter End of June, "I deſir'd likewiſe that we might have the Aſſiſtance of "that Ship for the Expedition, or Mr. Warren's Orders to "His Majeſty's Ship ſtation'd at Virginia for that Purpoſe;" and requeſting that what Ships he ſent us might proceed directly to Canſo; for which Purpoſe I ſent him Two ſkilful Pilots,—and appriz'd him that I ſhould ſend His Majeſty an Account of the Expedition by a Briſtol Veſſel the Day following.——— In anſwer to this Letter I receiv'd another from Mr. Warren, dated February 24, by the Return of the Expreſs-Boat, which arriv'd at Boſton the 19th of laſt Month, wherein he inform'd me, that "he ſhould be very glad to be employ'd in this Ex-"pedition, but that the unhappy Loſs of the Weymouth, in "which Ship he ſhould have come here ſometime in March "*purſuant to his Orders to attend on New-England*, had pre-"vented him; that he had ſent my Letters and Scheme by a "Veſſel of War expreſs to the Admiralty, by the Return of "which to Antigua he ſhould no Doubt receive full Inſtructions "for his future Proceedings; and that in the mean Time he "ſhould in a very few Days diſpatch *the Launceſton to attend "on New-England, and the Mermaid to New-York; purſuant to "his Directions from the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſio-"ners of the Admiralty:*" And by the ſame Expreſs-Boat Capt. Gayton receiv'd Orders from Commodore Knowles which have prevented him from aſſiſting us with his Ship in the Expedition. ———Since this (Five Days ago) I have receiv'd Two other Letters from Mr. Warren dated the 9th and 15th of laſt Month, the firſt at Antigua, and the latter from on board the Superbe, informing me, "That on the 8th of laſt Month his Majeſty's "Sloop Hind arriv'd at Antigua, and brought him *Orders to "proceed with the Superbe, Launceſton and Mermaid*, without "Loſs of Time to Boſton; on his Paſſage to which Place he "was *at the Time of Writing of his laſt Letter*, in the Latitude of

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" 23 Degrees; and that he hop'd soon to arrive in Nantasket " Road, and concert such Measures with me as may conduce " most to the Protection of the Colonies and Trade, and the " carring on of His Majesty's Service in general." —Upon the Receipt of which I dispatch'd a Letter by a Schooner sent Express to meet him, apprizing him of the Departure and State of our Land and Sea Forces, and recommending to him to send one of his Ships at least forthwith before Louisbourg, to join our Cruizers there, without coming first to Nantasket, which I apprehended to be of great Consequence to His Majesty's Service: —And I am now in hourly Expectation of hearing further of Mr. Warren, and the Ships under his Command; and hope they may come in Time to secure Success to the present Expedition, which, according to the ordinary Course of human Events, may be look'd on as most probable, if these Ships shall arrive seasonably before Louisbourg.

Gentlemen,

As I am persuaded it must be a Satisfaction to you, to be inform'd of the several Steps hitherto taken for conducting this important Enterprize, with the Success of them, I have been induc'd to be the more particular in my Account of the Success of my Endeavours for procuring a sufficient Naval Force for the Service of it; and I may assure you that no Vigilance or Attention has or shall be wanting in me to make the other necessary Dispositions for the Support of it with all possible Dispatch, and to make the Event of it answer the great Ends propos'd by it for His Majesty's Service, and the general Interests of His British Dominions, as well as the particular Interests of New-England, and the other British Colonies on this Continent: and to provide a safe Retreat for our Forces upon any extraordinary Emergency, that may require it.

In the mean Time it must afford you the highest Satisfaction, to observe the particular Regard, which His Majesty's Ministers have shewn for the Protection of these Colonies, by their beforemention'd Orders to Commodore Warren: And the warm Assurances I have receiv'd from His Majesty's Governors in the Colonies of New-York, the Jerseys and Pennsylvania, of their most hearty Endeavours to engage the Colonies under their respective Governments in the Support of the common Cause upon this Occasion, have given me great Encouragement to proceed in this Expedition; towards securing the Success whereof, I immediately receiv'd from Governor Clinton, upon my Request to him for that Purpose, a considerable Train of Artillery, without which we could not have had the same Prospect of reducing the Island as we now have.

W. SHIRLEY.

Piscataqua, in New-England, April 11.

Arrived here, Capt. Peter Shoars, in 18 Days from Barbados, who informs, That he came out in Company with 20 Sail other Merchant Vessels, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship Lynn, and a Snow, as far as 24 North Lat. That four Days after the Convoy left him, he fell in with three Sail of French Ships, laden with Provisions from Martineco, bound to Cape-Breton, under Convoy of the Privateer formerly commanded by Capt. Loring of Boston. (those Ships sailed last Winter from old France for Cape-Breton, with Provisions and Stores for the Garrison there, but by Severity of the Weather, were drove off the Coast to Martineco.) The Privateer chaced him with Sails and Oars, and had certainly taken him, had not the Wind most fortunately sprung up, when he having the Heels of her, made his Escape. Capt. Shoars also informs, That the 36 Gun Ship who took Capt. Spry in the Comet-bomb, was chased ashore on the Island Curracoa and entirely lost: That she was fitted out at Marseilles with a Crew almost all Spaniards; and that Capt. Spry was safe arrived at the Island of Antigua.

Newport, *April* 13. We have an Account, that a valuable Prize taken and sent home by Capt. Dennis and his Consort, was lately lost on the Coast of Georgia, by the Negligence of the Pilot.

On Sunday last our Colony Sloop Tartar sail'd to New-London, according to Appointment, to join the Connecticut Sloop, and convoy the Regiment raised by that Government for the present Expedition. Three Companies were voted to be raised by this little Colony; but great Numbers of People being already abroad in the Service, it is simply impossible to complete the Levies as suddenly as where great Numbers of People were flung out of Employment by the War. Two large Privateers, a Ship of 20 Guns, and a Snow of 16, belonging to this Port, have been in the Service of the Expedition some Time, cruizing off Louisburg, and the last is partly paid by the Merchants of this Town; too generously subscribed from 50 l. to 500 l. a Man, on that Occasion.

Last Night arrived here the Captains Allen and Marshal, with a Prize Ship of 350 Tons, 12 Carriage Guns, &c. She was a Dutch Smugler that had been trading among the Spaniards, and was taken by that Spanish Man of War that took the Comet Bomb, and was going to the Havanna, but intercepted and taken by the two Privateers, after a short Dispute. The Spaniards had taken out above 40,000 Dollars, but left a very valuable Cargo on board in Money, Cocoa, Indigo, Sugar, Hides, &c.

Capt. Marshall had the Misfortune to lose his Sloop afterwards in coming thro' the Gulph, on the Florida Shore, but the Men are all come home safe in the other Privateer and the Prize, which narrowly escaped the same Fate.

They confirm the Account, that the Captains Morris and Ingersoll have taken a French Snow with 200 Hogsheads of Sugar, &c. and carried her into New-Providence, and gone out on another Cruize.

BOSTON, April 15.

By a Vessel in 30 Days from Lisbon, we hear, that there are very great Divisions in France on Account of the ill State of their Affairs, some of the Ministers pressing hard for a Peace on any Terms, while others as obstinately insist on carrying on the War, &c.—We likewise hear, that our Privateers have had great Success on the Coast of Spain and Portugal, having brought into Lisbon fifteen very valuable Prizes in a few Days Time.

And by a Vessel from Barbados we have Advice, that his Majesty's Ships and our Privateers have lately taken a great Number of the Enemy's Vessels in the West-Indies. That 15 were carried into Barbadoes, 3 or 4 of which of 20 Guns each, were taken by the Woolwich Man of War, and were loaded with Provisions and Stores.

From Marblehead we have certain Advice, That a Fishing Schooner belonging to that Place, spoke with Commodore Warren, in his Majesty's Ship the Superbe of 60 Guns, the Mermaid and Launceston of 40 Guns being in Company, the 9th Instant, That being informed by the Fishermen that our Land and Sea Forces were departed for Cape Breton, he took the Skipper, one Chapman, and another good Man, out of the Fisherman, as Pilots, and ordered the Schooner to lay by, that he might send Advices to the Governor at Boston; but the Night proving very Foggy they lost Sight; whereupon the Schooner returned the next Day to bring this Advice; so that we may conclude the Commodore with the other Ships are gone to Cape Breton, which doubtless will add to the Spirits of our Forces, and render the Reduction of that Place the more easy.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

By Letters from Barbados of 23 March last, it appears, they had no Intelligence there, of any Expedition carrying on in these Parts; and that People were much surprized at Commodore Warren's having carried off several of their largest Ships, thereby leaving the Coast very bare and defenceless.

From the same Place we are informed, that the Snow Recovery of Cork, which was bound to Martineco, and taken by his Majesty's Ship Argyle, was lately condemn'd at a Court of Vice-Admiralty held at that Island.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Last Week arrived here, from a Cruize, the New Schooner George, William Dowell Commander; who informs, that near Haniagua, he spoke with Captains Bayard, Langdon and Morgan, in three New-York Privateers, who had with them a Dutch Sloop, out of which they had taken 38,000 Dollars, and were carrying her to Providence to condemn her.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, April 22.

We hear from Boston, that Governor Shirley received an Express by the Lark Man of War from the Duke of New-Castle, advising him, that the French were fitting out a Force to take Annapolis-Royal; Capt. Warren met this Express 15 Leagues East of Cape Sable, and open'd the Pacquet, and having perus'd it, sent it immediately to Governor Shirley by a small Vessel, and detain'd the Lark with him. 'Tis said he has ordered the Eltham and Clark Gayton, to follow him immediately. Clark Gayton's Ship is of 39 Pounders, and a fine Vessel. Some Vessels for these Parts came out under Convoy of the Lark.

By a Vessel just arrived from Lisbon, we hear it was known there, that a Squadron of French Men of War was gone to the West-Indies; and 'twas farther said, Admiral Vernon was to command a Fleet to follow them.

We hear by some of the Men belonging to the Trembleur Privateer of this Place, that she is arrived at Leweſtown from a Cruize, and has retaken an English Ship in Lat. 25. (which had been in Possession of the French 42 Days) bound to Montserrat with Bale Goods and Mules; but that they were parted off the Capes of Virginia by stormy Weather, and the Prize has not been heard of since.

The

The Trembleur has sent in a Rhode-Island Whaling Sloop, which being chased, was deserted by her Men.

We hear from Lisbon, that the Kinsale Man of War, Capt. Young, has taken Six of the Cape Breton Fleet, Five of which be brought in there, and sent the other to England.——That the Surprize Privateer, of London, Capt. Redman, had met with and engaged another of them, an East-India Man, which he took after an obstinate Fight, but that she sunk before she could be got into Port.——And that the Philadelphia Galley, Capt. Hughston, of this Place, is safe arrived in England.

By the Hon. *WILLIAM GOOCH*, Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*.

WHEREAS I have receiv'd credible Information, That one *Edmund Poythress*, of the County of *Prince George*, is notoriously guilty of Horse-stealing; and notwithstanding legal Process has been issued against him, he so absconds that he cannot be taken, and brought to Justice: And whereas the said Offence of Horse-stealing is of late become very common, and a growing Evil, which ought to be remedied as much as possible:

THESE are therefore, in His Majesty's Name, to require and command all Sheriffs, Constables, and others His Majesty's Liege People, within this Colony; (and to desire all those in the Neighbouring Governments,) to aid and assist in apprehending and taking the said Edmund Poythress, *so that he be brought to Justice; for which this shall be their Warrant. And I do hereby offer a Reward of Four Pounds, to be paid to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said* Poythress, *so as he be brought to Justice, and convicted of the said Crime.*

GIVEN under my Hand, at Williamsburg, *this 15th Day of* May, 1745, *in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King* GEORGE *the Second.*

WILLIAM GOOCH.

The said *Poythress* is of a middle Stature about 25 Years old; of a Red Complexion, his Eye-brows and Eye-lashs red, and the Hair of his Head mix'd red and brown; and has a large Mole near one Corner of his Mouth. He usually wears an old light colour'd Cloth Coat, and a red Waistcoat. He sometimes calls himself *John Mitchel*. He was lately seen on the Road to *Carolina*.

Brandon, April 16, 1745.

MY *Mulatto* Coachman, named *Robin*, ran away from this Place, this Day, in his Livery Cloaths. Whoever takes him up, and delivers him into the Hands of a Constable, shall have a Pistole Reward, besides what the Law allows, from

John Grymes.

North-Carolina, April 24, 1745.

RAN away, on the 18th Instant, from the Plantation of the late Col. *William Wilson*, deceas'd, Two Slaves belonging to the Subscriber, the one a tall yellow Fellow, named *Emanuel*, about 6 Feet high, six or seven and Twenty Years of Age; hath a Scar on the outside of his left Thigh, which was cut with an Ax; he had on when he went away, a blue Jacket, an Ozenbrig Shirt and Trousers, and a Worsted Cap; he speaks pretty good *English*, and calls himself a *Portugueze*; is by Trade a Cooper, and took with him some Cooper's Tools. The other is a short, thick, well-set Fellow, stoops forward pretty much as he walks; does not speak so plain as the other; had on when he went away an Ozenbrig Pair of Trousers and Shirt, a white Negro Cotton Jacket, and took with him an Axe: They went away in a small Cannoe, and were seen at Capt. *Pearson's*, on *Nuse* River, the 18th Inst. and 'tis believ'd are gone towards *Virginia*. Whoever takes up the said Negros, and brings them to my House on *Trent* River, *North-Carolina*, or secures them so that I may have them again, shall have Four Pistoles Reward for each, paid by *Mary Wilson.*

THE Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Meat-house, Stable, and other convenient Out-houses; also a Garden, with the 2 Lots they are upon, being Part of the Estate of Mrs. *Joanna Archer*, deceas'd, and where Doctor *Kenneth Mackenzie* now lives, in *Duke of Glocester Street*, *Williamsburg*, are to be expos'd to Sale to the highest Bidder, for ready Money, on the second *Tuesday* in *June* next, being the first Day of the Court of *Oyer and Terminer*.

RAN away from the Subscriber's Quarter, on the *Rabinson* River, in *Orange* County, the following Negro's, *viz. Sambo*, a small, thin visaged Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, speaks *English* so as to be understood; had on, when he went away, a Hat, an Oznabrig Shirt, a dark colour'd Coat, with a small Cape to it, lin'd with Velvet, and is too long for him, Cotton Jacket and Breeches, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, *London* Fall Shoes and Buckles. *Aaron*, a tall Fellow, much Pock-fretten, about 35 Years of Age, can't speak *English*; he took with him a Hat, an Oznabrig Shirt, Cotton Jacket and Breeches, a Pair of Plaid Hose, and Shoes. *Berwick*, a tall, smooth-faced Fellow, about 20 Years of Age, can't speak *English*; he took with him a Hat, an Oznabrig Shirt, a fearnothing Coat, Cotton Jacket and Breeches, a Pair of Plaid Hose, and Shoes. They are all new Negro's, and went together; they have not been above 8 Months in the Country. Whoever takes up, and conveys the said Negro's to the aforesaid Quarter, or me, at *Fredericksburg*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges.

William Hunter.

STray'd or stol'n away, from the Subscriber, living in St. *Paul's* Parish, *Stafford* County, on the 30th of *April* last, in the Night, a large Black Horse, branded on the far Shoulder LW; has a white Spot on each Flank, and likewise on each Side of his Breast; with a long Mane, most Part of which hangs on his right Side. Whoever brings the said Horse to the Subscriber, at the Place aforesaid, shall have Half a Pistole Reward; if taken up 40 Miles from Home, a Pistole Reward, paid by *Mary Washington.*

To be SOLD, to the highest Bidder, at Fredericksburg *Fair, in* June *next, in Conformity to an Act of Assembly, pass'd the last Session,*

SEVERAL valuable Tracts of Land, Part of the Estate of *George Carter*, Esq; deceas'd, *viz.* 3312 Acres in *Prince William* and *Fairfax* Counties; 2941 Acres in *Prince William* County; 6943 Acres in *Prince William* County; and 8365 Acres, in *Frederick* County. The said Tracts may be Sold entire, or in Parcels, as shall be most agreeable. The Trustees, appointed by the said Act of Assembly, or some of them, will attend at the Time and Place of Sale; and will execute proper Deeds of Conveyance to the Purchasers.

STray'd away from *York* Town, the 18th of *April* last, Two Horses; one of them a dark Bay, full aged, used to a Chair, has some white Spots on and about his Withers, having formerly been hurt with the Saddle: The other is a young bright Bay Horse, no white about him, (except only a small natural Spot on his Forehead) he was never broke to the Saddle, but, having been lately try'd in a Cart, his Breast is fretted with the Collar: I don't remember that either of them have been branded; they were both bought of one *James Rutledge*, and having been bred up the Country, 'tis suppos'd, are travelling upwards. Whoever takes up the said Horses, and conveys them down to me, shall receive a Pistole Reward, for each, from *Richard Ambler.*

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, for ready Money,

ABOUT Two Thirds of that Lot of Ground, on the main Street, where Mrs. *Rodewell* now lives, near the *Capitol*, in *Williamsburg*, being a very commodious Situation for any Sort of Business. The Sale to be on *Thursday* the 11th of *June* next, at Four in the Afternoon, upon the Premises.

STray'd or Stol'n away, from Mr. *John Taylor's* in *Williamsburg*, the 15th or 16th of *April* last, a middle-siz'd Grey Horse, in good Plight, paces well and swift, is branded on the Buttock N. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the aforesaid Mr. *Taylor's*, or to the Subscriber, of *Wineoak*, in *Charles-City* County, shall have Half a Pistole Reward.

Samuel Harwood.

THE Printer hereof, having a Paper-Mill now at Work, near *Williamsburg*, desires all Persons to save their old Linnen Rags; for which he will give ready Money, in Proportion to their Fineness.

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